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(54) **TUBE PROFILE MACHINING PROCESS**

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F16L 9/02 (2006.01)
B23K 20/24 (2006.01)
B23K 33/00 (2006.01)
F16C 3/02 (2006.01)

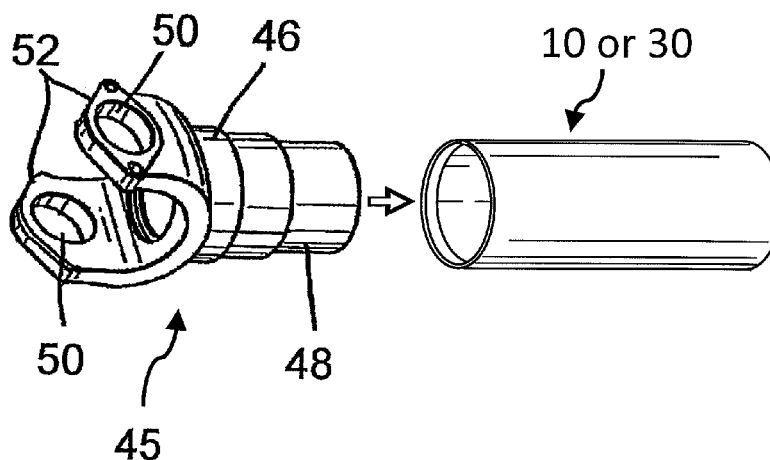
(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **B23K 20/06** (2013.01); **B23K 20/24** (2013.01); **B23K 33/00** (2013.01); **F16C 3/023** (2013.01); **F16L 9/02** (2013.01); **B23K 2201/06** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC B23K 13/01; B23K 13/025; B23K 20/06
USPC 219/603, 607, 617, 643, 644
See application file for complete search history.

ABSTRACT

(57) In a first embodiment, at a time of magnetic pulse welding, a stepped tube profile machining process axially bores a walled tube from an end inward to a transition depth to form a section with a reduced wall thickness and then axially bores the walled tube from the transition depth to a fall off depth, thereby forming a section with a maximized welding wall section. In a second embodiment, also at a time of magnetic pulse welding, a surface angle tube profile machining process axially bores at a surface angle a walled tube from an end to a bore length to form an angular welding wall thickness inward to a maximized wall section. For both embodiments, the bored surfaces are virgin with no pits, oil, residue, or oxidation thereon, thus making the machined walled tubes available for immediate magnetic pulse welding.

8 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



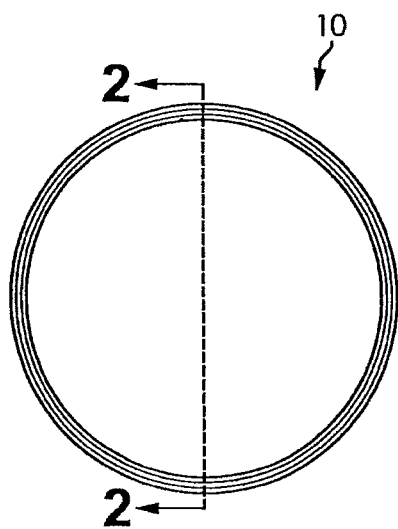


FIG. 1

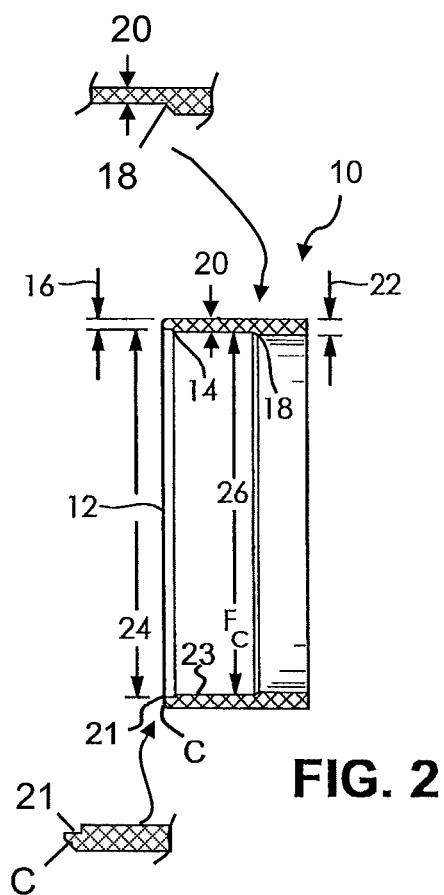


FIG. 2

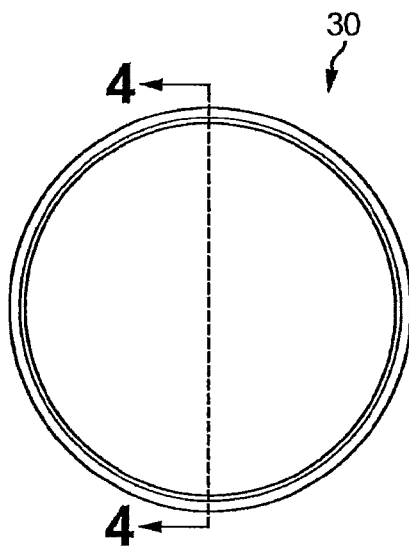


FIG. 3

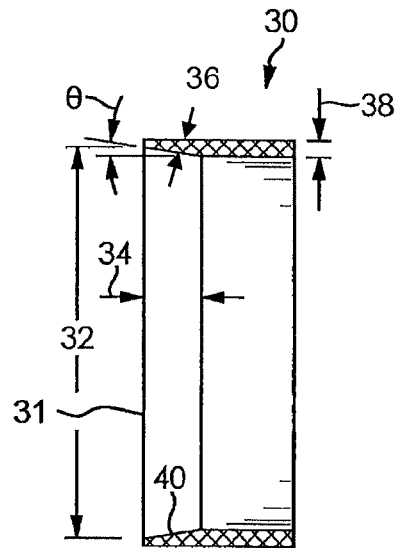


FIG. 4

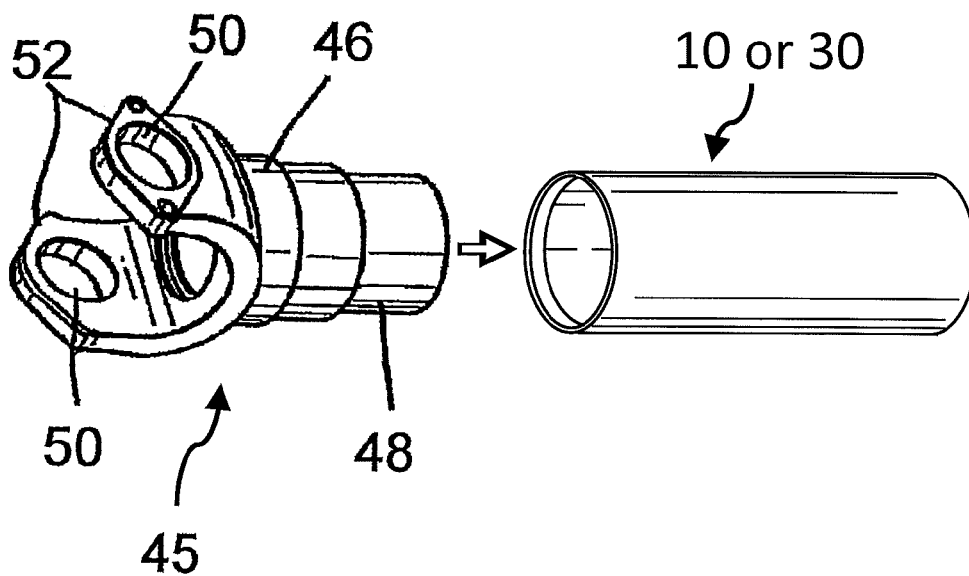


FIG. 5

TUBE PROFILE MACHINING PROCESS

RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119 (e) of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/723, 907, filed Nov. 8, 2012, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a machining process of an inside diameter tubular surface for attachment to an outside diameter tubular surface. More particularly, the present invention relates to a machining process of an inside diameter tubular surface for attachment to an outside diameter tubular surface, by way of magnetic pulse welding.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Magnetic pulse welding (MPW) is a welding process that uses magnetic forces to drive two workpieces together, thereby welding the workpieces together.

Specifically, MPW involves a very high AC current that is passed through an inductive coil located near an electrically conductive material. Consequently, an intense magnetic field is locally produced that generates a secondary eddy current in the electrically conductive material. As a result, the secondary current generates a force which accelerates the electrically conductive material at a very high velocity toward a stationary material that is closely positioned in the trajectory of the electrically conductive material. In turn, the very high velocity produces an impact between the two materials, which in effect establishes a solid state weld between the electrically conductive material and the stationary material. Typically, the welds are achieved over a separation distance of only a few millimeters. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 7,015,435 to Yablochnikov, which is incorporated in its entirety herein, teaches the use of MPW.

As is the case for most welding operations, in order to produce a good weld, the attachment surfaces between the electrically conductive material and the stationary material must be clean. For example, in advance of the MPW operation, an acid is used to clean these surfaces of oil, which is followed by operations to rid the acid from the weld area and to allow time for the weld area to dry. Unfortunately, acid can leave residue, pits, and oxidation on the surfaces that can negatively affect the welding. Subsequently, these surfaces need further processing in order to remove any remaining residue that may have been left on the surfaces to be welded.

In addition, for the welding of tubular items, the wall thickness of the two materials must be appropriate to sustain a crush force that results from the acceleration of the electrically conductive material toward the stationary material. For the Yablochnikov patent, in order to assure a proper weld, the geometry is rather complex and thick (see, for example, FIGS. 19-25 of Yablochnikov), which in turn requires added power to produce an effective magnetic pulse weld.

Consequently, it would be beneficial to provide better conditions that would not require acid, abrasion, added processing time, complex geometry, more wall thickness, and higher power to produce. In turn, this should result in a faster production cycle time, lower material and labor costs, and a better quality part.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a first embodiment, just prior to or at a time of magnetic pulse welding, a stepped tube profile machining process comprises axially boring a walled tube from an end thereof inward to a transition depth, thereby forming a first section with a reduced welding wall thickness. Further, the tube profile machining process comprises axially boring the walled tube from the transition depth to a fall off depth, thereby forming a second maximized welding wall section that is thinner than the original walled tube thickness but has greater thickness than the reduced wall thickness. Wherein, the bored surfaces, between the end of the walled tube to the fall off region, are virgin with or having no pits, oil, debris, or oxidation thereon, by removing these items. Thus, the machined walled tube is made available for immediate magnetic pulse welding. This process lends itself to thicker walled tubes.

In a second embodiment, just prior to or at a time of magnetic pulse welding, a tapered tube profile machining process comprises axially boring, at a surface angle, a walled tube from an end thereof to a bore length, thereby forming an angular welding wall thickness, to a maximized welding wall section. Wherein, the bored surface, between the end of the walled tube to the bore length, is virgin with or having no pits, oil, debris, or oxidation thereon, by removing these items. Thus, the machined walled tube is made available for immediate magnetic pulse welding. This process lends itself to thinner walled tubes.

Further objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings forming a part of a specification, wherein like reference characters designate corresponding parts of several views.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an axial view of an embodiment at an end of a tube in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross sectional side view, with two insets, of the tube along the lines 2-2 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an axial view of another embodiment at an end of another tube in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a cross sectional side view of the other tube along the lines 4-4 of FIG. 3; and

FIG. 5 is a perspective side view of an end fitting and the tube of FIG. 1 or FIG. 3.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It is to be understood that the invention may assume various alternative orientations and step sequences, except where expressly specified to the contrary. It is also to be understood that the specific devices and processes illustrated in the attached drawings, and described in the following specification, are simply exemplary embodiments of the inventive concepts defined in the appended claims. Hence, specific dimensions, directions or other physical characteristics relating to the embodiments disclosed are not to be considered as limiting, unless the claims expressly state otherwise.

FIGS. 1 and 2 illustrate a first embodiment of the present invention where a stepped tube profile machining process has been applied to a walled tube 10 comprising, for example, a high strength aluminum alloy. Although a circular cross section tubes are illustrate herein, other cross sections, like square, rectangular, triangular, do apply.

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Just prior to or at a time of magnetic pulse welding, the walled tube **10** is axially bored in from an end **12** thereof (for example, having an overall diameter of approximately 178.4 mm) with a chamfer **C** (for example, 45°, as shown in a lower inset of FIG. 2) on the outside edge, to a transition depth **14** (for example, inset approximately 5.6 mm), thereby forming a section with a reduced welding wall thickness **16** (for example, inset approximately 4.4 mm).

Next, in the stepped tube profile machining process, the walled tube **10** is axially bored from the transition depth **14** to a fall off depth **18**, as also shown in the upper inset of FIG. 2 (for example, approximately 36.8 mm therebetween the depths **14** and **18**), thereby forming a maximized welding wall section **20** thickness (for example, of approximately 5.9 mm) that is thinner than the original walled tube thickness **22** (for example, of approximately 6.7 mm) but is thicker than the reduced wall thickness **16**. Wherein, the inside bored surfaces **21**, **23** between the end **12** of the walled tube **10** to the fall off region **18** are virgin or having no pits, oil, residue, or oxidation thereon, thus making the machined walled tube **10** available for immediate magnetic pulse welding. In general, see Yablochnikov and others regarding the specifics of MPW.

This process of removing pits, oil, residue, or oxidation also applies to an inside tapered bored surface **40** of a second embodied tube **30** that is discussed below in much detail. The above-stated process for the first embodied tube **10**, however, lends itself to thicker walled tubes.

The reduced welding wall thickness **16** is made by increasing the bore diameter **24** along the inside of the walled tube **10** which serves to reduce crush force F_C requirements needed to achieve welding. The transition depth **14** is where the profile moves from the bore diameter **24** into the fit diameter **26**, which is also a control region because both its shape and thickness can also strongly influence the crush force F_C . In general, a reduced wall thickness, that can sustain the crush force F_C needed, requires less energy that in turn results in a better magnetic pulse weld.

The fall off region **18** is where the machined surfaces **21**, **23** transition into an un-machined surface. The fall off region **18** is important because the stress concentration levels are the highest here so care is needed to minimize any sharp transitions (e.g., the angled area shown in the upper inset of FIG. 2 where the reference line for the reference item **18** is pointing is slanted) in diameter or surface textures, for example, free of pits, oil, debris, and oxidation. This applies to both embodiments **10**, **30**, where process specifications that limit the amount and types of pits, oil, debris, and oxidation are maintained.

In other words, the above-described process can result in an end fitting **45** being magnetic pulse welded (see arrow in FIG. 5 indicating that the end fitting **45** is to be moved within the walled tube **10** for applying MPW) to the walled tube **10** that has the axial bore **24** from the end **12** inward to the transition depth **14**, with the first bored surface **21** within, and the first reduced end fitting wall thickness **16**. The stepped tube further has the axial bore **26** from the transition depth **14** inward to the fall off depth **18** with the second bored surface **23** within and the second reduced end fitting wall thickness **20** that is thicker than the first reduced wall thickness **16**. Consequently, the axial boring of both surfaces **21**, **23** removes pits, oil, debris, and oxidation from the end **12** of the walled tube to the fall off depth **18** for immediate magnetic pulse welding of the walled tube **10** to the end

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fitting **45**. In other words, the surfaces **21**, **23** are free of pits, oil, debris, and oxidation and are magnetic pulse welding ready.

FIGS. 3 and 4 illustrate a second embodiment of the present invention where a tapered tube profile machining process has been applied to a walled tube **30**. Just prior to or at a time of magnetic pulse welding, the walled tube **30** is axially bored on a taper at a surface angle θ (for example, 60°), from an end **31** thereof into the walled tube **30** to a bore length **34**, thereby forming a tapered angular welding wall thickness **36** into a maximized welding wall section **38**. Wherein, the angular tapered boring forms an inside tapered bored surface **40**, between the end **31** of the walled tube **30**, to the bore length **34** at a maximized section. As such, the boring removes pits, oil, debris, and oxidation from the end **32** of the walled tube to the bore length **34** for immediate magnetic pulse welding of the walled tube **30**. In other words, the surface **40** is free of pits, oil, debris, and oxidation and is magnetic pulse welding ready. This process lends itself to thinner walled tubes.

The open end **31** of bore **32** is the starting theoretical diameter where a bore cut begins. The surface angle θ is the angle of the machined surface **40**, therefore, this surface **40** is controlled by process specification for texture. The bore length **34** is that length to which the bored surface **40** must be properly textured and transitioned. This tapered profile embodiment provides less complicated boring for simpler MPW applications.

In other words, the above-described second embodied process can result in magnetic pulse welding an end fitting to a walled tube **30** (see arrow in FIG. 5 indicating that the end fitting **45** is to be moved within the walled tube **30** for applying MPW) that has the axial bore **32** at a surface angle θ from an end **31** thereof inward to bore length **34**, with an angular weld wall thickness **36** inward to the maximized welding section **38**. Consequently, axial boring of the surface **40** removes pits, oil, debris, and oxidation from the end of the walled tube to the maximized welding wall section **38** for immediate magnetic pulse welding of the walled tube **30**. In general, see Yablochnikov and others regarding the specifics of MPW.

Advantages achieved while preparing the surfaces of the bores, just prior to or at the time of initiating the MPW process, saves material and labor costs. With all things considered, these instant MPW processes are advantageous over MPW processes that require acid and/or abrasive surface preparation, thicker walled tubing that consume more energy to produce the pulse welds, and which are not accomplished just before or at the time of attachment of the tubular parts. Thereby, the present invention lowers processing time, while producing better quality parts.

In addition, the two embodiments of the present invention present better tubular geometries that allow for reduced energy requirements for utilizing MPW for the attachment of items, like attaching a vehicular driveshaft tube to a drive-shaft yoke. Hence, the subject invention could be used to magnetic pulse weld the walled tubes **10** or **30**, shown in FIG. 5 as vehicular driveshafts like in the Yablochnikov patent, to a driveshaft yoke **45**.

The subject instant embodiments, however, are not limited to those shown in FIGS. 1-5. Instead, attachment by way of MPW of any two complementary parts can be accomplished in the above-described manners by reducing the cross sections of such parts, which in turn lowers the energy required for less material, while still maintaining wall strength (i.e., providing sufficient material that is available to

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absorb the resulting crush forces F_c) associated with the welding of tubes and the strength of the resultant welds.

In accordance with the provisions of the patent statutes, the principles and modes of operation of this invention have been described and illustrated in its preferred embodiments. However, it must be understood that the invention may be practiced otherwise than specifically explained and illustrated without departing from its spirit or scope.

What is claimed is:

1. A stepped tube profile machining process, comprising: 10
axially boring a walled tube inward from an end thereof to a transition depth, wherein the axially boring removes pits, oil, debris, and oxidation from the end of the walled tube to the transition depth, thereby forming a first bored surface within the walled tube having a first reduced welding wall thickness; 15
axially boring the walled tube from the transition depth inward to a fall off depth, wherein the axially boring removes pits, oil, debris, and oxidation from the end of the walled tube to the fall off depth, thereby forming a second bored surface within the walled tube having a second reduced welding wall thickness that is thicker than the first reduced wall thickness; 20
wherein the axially boring steps require no additional processing time of using acid for cleaning the walled tube surfaces of oil, of ridding the acid from the walled tube surfaces, of drying the walled tube surfaces, or further of removing pits, oil, debris, or oxidation from the walled tube, since the axially boring steps occur immediately just before a time of attachment of the walled tube to a workpiece, by magnetic pulse welding the first and second bored surfaces of the walled tube to the workpiece. 25
2. The stepped tube profile machining process of claim 1, wherein the workpiece is an end fitting that is inserted into the bored end of the walled tube until the end fitting is in 30 35

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contact with the fall off depth of the walled tube just prior to the step of magnetic pulse welding.

3. The stepped tube profile machining process of claim 2, wherein the end fitting comprises a tube yoke and the walled tube comprises a driveshaft tube.

4. The stepped tube profile machining process of claim 2, further comprising selecting thin tubular geometries, thereby reducing energy requirements, maintaining wall strength and lowering crush forces associated with the magnetic pulse welding.

5. The stepped tube profile machining process of claim 2, wherein the end fitting and walled tube comprise a high strength aluminum alloy.

6. The stepped tube profile machining process of claim 1, further comprising increasing the bore diameter along the inside of the walled tube and end fitting, thereby reducing crush forces.

7. The stepped tube profile machining process of claim 1, wherein the walled tube has a 45° chamfer on an outside edge and is axially bored inward from the end to a transition depth that is inset approximately 5.6 mm with an overall diameter of approximately 178.4 mm, thereby forming a section with a reduced welding wall thickness that is inset approximately 4.4 mm.

8. The stepped tube profile machining process of claim 7, wherein the walled tube is further axially bored from the transition depth to a fall off depth of approximately 36.8 mm, thereby forming a maximized welding wall section of approximately 5.9 mm, compared to an original walled tube thickness of approximately 6.7 mm that is also thicker than the reduced welding wall thickness that is inset approximately 4.4 mm.

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